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NEW SPECIES OF RHYNCHOPHORA (COLEOPTERA) FROM WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

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Genus *Paracimbocera* Van Dyke, new genus

Of moderate size, elongate, more or less densely clothed with closely appressed scales and sparsely pilose. Head with transverse impression at base of rostrum; eyes of moderate size, coarsely granular, transverse, but not projecting beyond side margins of head; rostrum slightly longer than head, narrower, gradually dilated from frontal impression, feebly and broadly impressed above, arcuate as seen in profile and with a feeble triangular impression at middle of front margin, nasal plate obsolete; scrobes lateral, feebly arcuate, directed towards eyes but shallow, dilated and poorly defined behind; antennæ robust, scape moderately clavate, reaching front margin of eye, funicle considerably longer, first segment twice as long as broad, second to sixth moniliform, seventh transverse, rather close to club and of similar vestiture, club arcuminate-cordate. Prothorax slightly broader than long with moderately arcuate sides, a feeble longitudinal impression at middle of disk, sculpturing concealed by scaly vestiture, and with ocular lobes and fimbriæ well marked. Elytra elliptical, with humeral angles obliterated, finely striato-punctate and with scattered punctures on the intervals. Beneath with first and second ventral segments broad, the suture between arcuate. Legs stout, tibiæ but slightly expanded apically, corbels open, anterior and middle mucronate within at apices, third tarsal segment slightly wider than second, bilobed and with a small papillose tuft at the apex of each lobe, segments one to three laterally setose beneath and sparsely squamose between the rows of setæ, claws free.

Genotype: *Paracimbocera atra*, new species.

This genus is established for the reception of another of those semidesert weevils which belong near *Cimbocera* because the scrobes are feebly inferior and poorly defined behind, the seventh segment of the antennal funicle near the club and similarly clothed with fine sericeous pile, and the soles of the tarsi

setose and squamose, not papillose. From *Cimbocera* it differs by having the third tarsal segment evidently broader than second, lobed and papillose beneath at apices of lobes and by having the postocular lobes of the prothorax well developed. From *Miloderes*, it differs by having a pronounced transverse impression in front of the eyes, seventh funicular segment distinct from club, and third tarsal segment less broad and less papillose beneath; from *Miloderoides* Van Dyke by having the antennal scrobes less sharply defined, the postocular lobes prominent whereas absent in the other, and the third tarsal segment less broad and with a much more reduced papillose pad beneath; and from *Cryptolepidus* Van Dyke, which closely resembles *Miloderoides*, by having well developed postocular fimbriæ and less expanded third tarsal segment which is also entirely setose in *Cryptolepidus*. In general appearance and many major features *Paracimbocera* greatly resembles some of the black species of *Dyslobus* where I was at first inclined to place it until my attention was called to the tarsi by Mr. P. C. Ting.

Paracimbocera atra Van Dyke, new species

Rather small, elongate, black; head, pronotum and elytra densely clothed with black scales, those of head and pronotum somewhat elevated, producing a granular effect, while those of the elytra are flatter and more closely attached; the head, prothorax and basal portion of elytra also provided with a few short, scattered, much inclined scales; the apical portion of the elytra with long pile, denser on the declivity and inclined to be somewhat fulvous, while the legs and underside of body are clothed with scales that appear a bit cinereous, and with a few short, much scattered hairs. Head rather coarsely, densely punctured with the punctures in most cases concealed by the scales; front convex, separated from the rostrum by a deep, transverse impression; rostrum but little longer than the head, broad, gradually dilated forwards, almost as broad in front as it is long, quite arcuate as seen from the sides and with a slight impression above the eyes; eyes flattened, hardly projecting beyond side margin of head; antennal scape reaching front margin of eyes, first and second funicular segments elongate, the following short and transverse, club elongate-cordate. Prothorax about a fifth broader than long; sides arcuate, feebly constricted near base and apex; post-ocular lobes and fimbriæ well developed; disk evenly clothed with scales, not rugose, feebly longitudinally impressed at middle with a feeble impression each side behind. Elytra elliptical, three-eighths longer than

broad and about two and a half times as long as prothorax; humeral angles absent; sides evenly arcuate; striæ fine with moderate sized, well spaced punctures; intervals flat, broad, with a double series of irregularly placed punctures; declivity vertical. Beneath rather coarsely punctured but punctures concealed by scales, the first ventral segment deeply, broadly impressed at middle, last ventral non-carinate; anterior tibiæ denticulate within and feebly bent towards apex. Length 7.5 mm., breadth 3 mm.

Holotype male (No. 4555 Mus. C. A. S. Ent.), a unique collected by myself in the Charleston Mts., near Las Vegas, Nevada, May 24, 1935.

Dyslobus remotus Van Dyke, new species

Short, robust, piceous, densely clothed above with brown scales of various shades, arranged in a tessellated manner, and beneath with lighter colored and somewhat more elongate scales, also a few stellate scales on the meso- and metathorax beneath, and in addition rather densely covered above with semierect brown pile, with a lighter, sparser and more inclined pile beneath. Head somewhat flattened in front; finely, sparsely punctured but punctures mostly concealed by the scales; rostrum twice as long as wide, separated from head by a shallow, transverse impression and feebly narrowed from impression to the widely dilated alæ at apex; eyes moderate in size, broadly elliptical; antennal scape reaching hind margin of eyes; first and second funicular segments considerably longer than broad, 3-6 moniliform, the seventh transverse; club cordiform, about two and a half times as long as broad. Prothorax barely broader than long, apex over one-third narrower than base, sides well rounded, feebly constricted before apex, post-ocular lobes prominent, disk convex, densely squamose and moderately pilose. Elytra almost two-fifths longer than broad, two and a half times as long as prothorax and a third broader; base transverse with humeral angles small, right angled, the sides feebly sinuate just back of base, thence gradually arcuate to apex; disk convex, evenly arcuate to summit of declivity, thence almost vertical; striæ moderately impressed; stria punctures rather coarse, well spaced and each with a short, hooked scale arising from it; intervals feebly convex, broad, of about equal width, densely squamose, with pile arranged in irregular rows. Beneath rather coarsely, not closely punctured, the last ventral obtusely carinate towards the apex. Anterior tibiæ denticulate within and somewhat bent towards apex. Length 7 mm., breadth 3 mm.

Holotype (No. 4554 Mus. C. A. S. Ent.) and one paratype from Bone Springs, Blue Mts., Oregon, 5000 ft. alt., collected

June 27, 1935, by H. P. Lanchester and very kindly referred to me for description by Mont. A. Cazier.

This species is very close to *argillous* Van Dyke¹ but differs by being in general a bit smaller, proportionately narrower, considerably flatter, with sparser, coarser and shorter pile; by having the elytral striæ rather deeply impressed and the intervals somewhat convex, whereas the striæ are fine and the intervals flat in *argillous*, and by having the stria punctures each supporting a small hooked scale instead of a fine hair as in the other.

Nemocestes expansus Van Dyke, new species

Small, robust, brown, densely clothed with light and dark brown scales and with a very short, sparse, semierect pile, antennæ rufous.

Head more or less flattened, feebly concave between the eyes; rostrum slightly longer than head, with sides straight and almost parallel; eyes moderately convex; scape of antennæ reaching behind front margin of prothorax; funicular segments 1-2 elongate; 3-7 moniliform, barely longer than broad. Prothorax about one-third broader than long, with sides divergent forwards from base almost to middle where they are rounded, then sinuate and convergent forwards to apex; disk with punctures concealed by scales; setæ short and sparse. Elytra almost a third longer than broad, trapezoidal; base transverse with rounded humeri; sides almost straight and divergent to apex; disk moderately convex, with striæ finely impressed and finely punctured, first interval widening rapidly towards center then narrowing apically but wider apically than basally; intervals 2-6 somewhat convex, especially towards declivity, the fifth more distinctly so; seventh forming the sides of the elytra, carinate in front and expanded behind and, as seen from beneath, a lobe-like process broadly overhanging like the eaves of a house; intervals 8-10 flattened and obliquely placed, the summit of the declivity overhanging; setæ short and more or less hooked. Beneath sparsely squamose and pilose and but moderately punctate: Length 4.5 mm., breadth 2.35 mm.

Holotype (No. 4556 Mus. C. A. S. Ent.), a unique collected by myself at Lake Pilarcitas, San Mateo Co., Calif., April 26, 1936.

This odd looking species would run in my key³ to a species close to *koebeli* but would differ from that, as from all other species of the genus, by the greatly expanded and overhanging

¹ Pan-Pac. Ent., Vol. XI, Jan. 1935, pp. 7-8.

³ Pan-Pac. Ent., Vol. XII, Jan. 1936, pp. 24-25.

seventh elytral intervals and the general trapezoidal shape. Geographically it occurs midway in the coastal ranges of California; between the territory occupied by *tuberculatus*, the Mt. Tamalpais region north of San Francisco, and that by *koebeli*, the Santa Cruz mountains. Together the three form a peculiar group.

Genus *Thysanocorynus* Van Dyke, new genus

Short, robust; entire surface densely clothed with closely appressed scales, upper and under surface with fine, short setæ, rather sparsely placed; the mouthparts, antennal scape, sides of prothorax, elytra and femora ornamented with long, silky pile, and the legs fossorial. Head short, stout, very broad between the eyes, five or six times the breadth of eyes, front and dorsal surface of rostrum flattened and on same plane without line of demarcation between; eyes moderately convex; rostrum broad at base, gradually narrowed forwards from head and short, though slightly longer than the head itself and with a triangular emargination in front; scrobes lateral, feebly arcuate, deep in front, shallow and broad behind, squamose, and directed towards center of eyes; antennæ rather short and not particularly robust; scape curved, gradually clavate and reaching beyond front margin of prothorax, conspicuously fringed with long pile which is twice as long in front as behind; funicle 7-segmented, short, as a whole only about three-fourths the length of the scape; first segment robust, clavate, about three times as long as broad; second as long as first but narrow and subcylindrical; 3-7 short, gradually broader outwardly, 6-7 transverse; club cordate and clothed with golden silky pile. Prothorax transverse, sides arcuate, post-ocular lobes and fimbriæ absent. Elytra broadly oval, with a narrow basal margin; striæ finely impressed and finely, closely punctured; intervals flat, with irregularly dispersed punctures from which the short setæ arise. Legs stout; tibiæ straight, dilated outwardly at apices, transversely on front legs and very obliquely on middle and hind legs, the process on the hind legs in the form of a tooth above the apex of the tibiæ; corbels open and squamose within, third tarsal segment dilated and lobed; tarsal claws connate at base, plantar surface of tarsi squamose and setose. First abdominal suture arcuate, second segment equal to third and fourth combined.

Genotype: *Thysanocorynus aridus*, new species.

This peculiar genus will have to be placed in the tribe Trigonoscutini according to the characterization of that tribe, at least for the present. It, however, differs greatly from *Trigonoscuta*, the type genus, in regard to a number of fundamental

features such as the shape of the head, the rostrum being more or less cylindrical and well demarked from the rest of the head in the latter; in regard to the antennæ the scape of which is straight and the funicle long in *Trigonoscuta*; and in regard to the tarsi which are papillose beneath, with free tarsal claws in the latter.

Thysanocorynus aridus Van Dyke, new species

Scaly covering a pearly white, the scales somewhat imbricated; basal color of body black, antennal funicle, club and tarsi ferruginous.

Head including rostrum about as long as broad and one-quarter longer than prothorax. Prothorax almost three-fifths broader at middle than long; base broadly, feebly arcuate or transverse; apex feebly emarginate, sides well rounded with long gray fimbriæ placed somewhat obliquely laterally; disk densely squamose, when abraded showing a feebly rugose surface, with deep, well spaced punctures. Scutellum minute. Elytra two-ninths longer than broad, with base finely margined and perceptibly broader than base of pronotum; sides obliquely divergent to humeri which are well rounded; thence almost straight and feebly convergent to beyond middle, from whence they are arcuate and convergent to apex; disk very convex, finely striate, with fine, closely placed striae punctures; intervals broad and flat, each with a series of irregular punctures from which arise short and erect setæ, and densely squamose; the seventh and eighth or lateral intervals with long gray pubescence, longest and densest in front especially about the humeri; declivity abrupt, beneath squamose and setose much as above. Legs very hairy. Holotype male, length 6 mm., breadth 3 mm., allotype female, length 6.5 mm., breadth 3.5 mm.

Holotype male (No. 4557), allotype female (No. 4558 Mus. C. A. S. Ent.), and eleven paratypes, all collected at Cronise Lake (Mojave Desert), San Bernardino Co., Calif., Apr. 28, 1937, by P. C. Ting and M. Cazier, to whom I am indebted for the privilege of studying the specimens. The major portion of these will remain in the collectors' hands. These beetles were beaten from creosote bushes, *Larrea tridentata* (De C.) after dark. An imperfect specimen is in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences which was picked up near Needles, Calif., Dec. 3, 1931, by J. August Kusche.

This typically desert weevil is quite variable, the special tibial enlargements in particular often being much larger than normal and sometimes quite distorted or monstrous as is frequent in desert forms of life.

Trichalophus seminudus Van Dyke, new species

Rather large, elongate, black with short, much inclined scale-like setæ scattered over the surface or assembled into tufts which are generally disposed in a more or less transverse manner, especially apically.

Head and rostrum coarsely, rather closely punctured, a shallow groove, gradually widened forwards, extending dorsally from between the eyes to the tip of the rostrum, the rostrum less than three times as long as broad, with well developed alæ, and a small triangular depression at apex; eyes large but quite flattened; scrobe sharply excavated throughout; antennæ with scape clavate, funicular segments 1-2 elongate, the second the longer, segments 4-7 moniliform and feebly transverse, club cordate. Prothorax one-fourth broader than long, base transverse, apex emarginate at center, sides well rounded, sinuate near base and feebly constricted before apex; disk coarsely, closely granulose, the setæ arising from the large punctures at the apices of the granules, with a narrow, median carina extending from near the base to beyond the middle. Scutellum generally concealed by a tuft of white scale-like hair. Elytra over three-eighths longer than broad and five-eighths longer than prothorax, with well rounded humeri; sides feebly arcuate at middle but well rounded towards apex; disk quite convex, declivity abrupt, with striæ vaguely indicated but with strial punctures generally coarse, well spaced and quite evident, the general surface coarsely punctured and somewhat rugose. Beneath scabrous and finely, sparsely pubescent, fourth sternite without teeth on outer side. Legs finely, sparsely punctured and sparsely pubescent. Length 14-15 mm., breadth 5.5-6 mm.

Holotype (No. 4559 C. A. S. Ent.) and numerous designated paratypes from a series of eighty-seven specimens collected by myself on the Cumbres Pass, Colorado, elevation 10,000 ft., June 20, 1935, and on other dates within a period of a week.

This very distinct species stands out from other members of the genus because of its dull black color and nearly naked appearance, all other species in our fauna being rather densely clothed with scale-like pile.

Triglyphulus nevadensis Van Dyke, new species

Large, elongate, sooty black, the elytra sparsely clothed with short, much inclined, black pile which is most evident on the elytral declivity.

Head coarsely, closely punctured in front, more finely and closely punctured behind; rostrum not quite three times as long as broad, flattened above, coarsely punctured, trisulcate, the median groove deep and narrowing in front, extending from a deep fovea between the eyes to a point opposite the insertion of the antennæ, the lateral, short and broader behind, extending from a point in front of the upper part of the eyes almost to the antennæ, the apex depressed, with a broad V-shaped impression and apex acutely emarginate; eyes much flattened; antennal scrobes deep, extending behind straight and oblique to the lower margin of the eyes, scape feebly arcuate and gradually clavate, barely reaching anterior margin of eyes; funicular segments 1-2 elongate, about equal in length, third two-thirds length of second, 4-6 slightly longer than broad, seventh triangular and broader, club elongate-cordate. Prothorax about one-seventh broader than long, base transverse, apex feebly arcuate at middle; sides feebly sinuate behind, arcuate at middle and very feebly constricted before apex; disk coarsely, closely punctured, more or less rugose laterally and with an imperfect median carina not reaching either base or apex. Scutellum small, clothed with gray scales. Elytra one-third longer than broad, and three times as long as prothorax, with well rounded humeri; sides feebly arcuate to posterior third, then arcuate and convergent to apex; disk somewhat flattened, declivity well rounded at its apex, oblique posteriorly; striæ vaguely indicated with stria punctures feebly marked medially where of moderate size and well spaced but obscure or obliterated at sides; general surface rather densely, finely punctured, finely rugose and opaque; setæ short, black, much inclined and only conspicuous posteriorly especially on declivity where they are quite evident under magnification. Beneath finely, rather densely punctured, rugose and sparsely clothed with closely appressed gray pile. Legs rather coarsely, sparsely punctured and sparsely pilose, that of the femora gray, elsewhere black. Length 15 mm., breadth 6 mm.

Holotype (No. 4560 Mus. C. A. S. Ent.), a unique in my collection collected by myself in the Charleston Mts., near Las Vegas, Nevada, May 24, 1935.

This fine species is of the same size and superficially very like *Triglyphulus ater* (Lec.), the type species and only other

one in the genus. It differs, however, by having the rostrum very much wider, nearly a third, flatter, with the lateral grooves set with black setæ, not gray scales, the head broader and more densely punctured; prothorax more robust, disk not at all tuberculate as in *ater* but coarsely, densely punctured and rugose; the elytra finely, densely punctured and finely rugose, rather sparsely punctured and very coarsely rugose in *ater*, also rather definitely setose, especially apically, whereas but sparsely so in the other. *T. ater* seems to be confined to the higher altitudes of the Southern Cascades and Sierra Nevada. The new species is as indicated from a desert range some distance to the east.

ENTOMOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS

How to Know the Insects, by H. E. Jaques. 140 pages, 254 figures. Planographed. Fourth printing, revised, January, 1938. Price postpaid, with spiral binding, \$1.00, cloth binding, \$1.80. The author, 709 N. Main, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Prof. Jaques has given us an ideal book for beginning Boy Scouts and earnest amateur entomologists of all ages. The cover is attractive or gaudy depending upon the point of view, the text is written in simple language, and very clever cartoons are interspersed throughout. These seemingly non-scientific embellishments add greatly to its usefulness and appeal. However, the real worth of the book lies in the absolute scientific accuracy and precision in even the most elementary statements, in the high order of illustrations of the common families of insects as well as of various stages in the life history of selected types, in the simplified key to the orders and commonest families of insects, and in an account of the methods of collecting and preserving insects, which, in our opinion, surpasses anything published previously—R. L. Usinger.

ERRATA FOR VOL. XIII

On page 99, line 10 from bottom, for *Leptoscirtus* read *Litoscirtus*.

On page 153, line 1, for *perichlarus* read *perichlorus* Cockerell.